7

~~In Asphixia from immersion in water, warmth, friction and the inflation of the~~

~~Diseases of the mind~~

~~Dreaming — 2~~
~~Phantasms - 5~~
~~Absence of mind 7~~
~~Trance — 9~~
~~Syncope — 11~~
~~Asphixia — 15.~~

on Syncope
asphixia &
Trance. —

Syncope or fainting

Depends on a diminution or suspension of the motions of the heart.

Its Symptoms are - a sense of languor and anxiety about the heart - giddiness dimness of sight, noise in the ears - quick, weak, or absent pulse - paleness, coldness of the hands & feet - cold sweat on the forehead - & a cessation or suspension of the animal functions of sense & motion. In recovering from Syncope, we sometimes observe great anxiety about the heart - vomiting, & convulsions. &

Women are more subject to it

V They may be known ~~from~~ from being constant.

men. It is sometimes hereditary in families. ~~It has~~ does not shorten life. I knew a man of 90 years of age ~~Dr Bennewille~~ who had been afflicted with it for forty years. ~~of his life. it 40 years. He lived to be 90.~~

Its causes are local & general.

The first depend on aneurism, polypus & dropsy & ossification of the heart, ~~or~~ or a disease of some of the large blood vessels which adjoin it. They are for the most part incurable. The general causes are such as act upon the whole system thro the medium of the brain. They are 1 profuse hemorrhages by ~~act~~ nature or art.

2 Great inanition from any cause.

3 Excessive pain, or the apation of it.

4 great emotions ~~or~~ strong passions.

5

5 disagreeable sights 6 disagreeable ~~The odors of things are indeed~~ smells. 7 certain antipathies to things not naturally disagreeable.

8 offensive matters in the stomach as putrid bile, or indigestable aliment. 9 great heat, 10 drinking cold water or any other very cold liquor when the body is heated. 11 contagions suddenly applied ~~appd~~ to the body. The Remedies for the ~~the~~ ~~fitt~~ fit are

1 A recumbent posture ~~of the body~~.

2 fresh air. This must be obtained by opening doors, and windows, & permitting as few attendants as possible to be near the person affected.

3 applying stimulating substances to the nose as volatile ~~vol~~ salt, snuff and tweat feathers.

~~Smelling~~ ~~Lightmeat of~~ ~~Solos of the feet~~ ~~Recollect the~~ ~~cure of a patient of Hysteria performed by the~~

last of those remedies.

4
5
to
6
fu
in
so
os
in
ca
2
1
2
of

4 Frictions to the whole body.
5 Stimulating Plasters & Cataplasms to the feet. —
6 Cold water sprinkled on the face.

These are the Remedies for fainting from its common Causes. when it is induced by ~~heat~~ heat, it should be obviated by the warm Bath or warm water applied to the hands or feet. when by ~~pain~~ Cold liquors, by Laudanum in large doses, & frictions. All the exciting causes of Syncope should be removed as speedily as possible. when it arises from Contusions bleeding is often necessary. To obviate the return of the disease, the Remedies should be 1 Exercise, and 2 Cold Bath, & 3 A habit gradually acquired of resisting its exciting causes. ~~when from~~

It is often difficult to distinguish this apparent state of death, from that which is real. The following marks have generally been relied upon for that purpose. 1 The absence of the ~~death~~ contracted and pallid face of death. 2 The absence of stiffness in the limbs. 3 The long duration of warmth upon the body after the death. ~~It is accompany the heat should~~ There is sometimes a ~~transi=~~ ~~=ent~~ heat which succeeds the coldness of ~~death~~ the skin after death, which arises from its passage from the internal parts of the body ~~it which~~ where it sometimes exists in an accumulated state in the close of life, 4 sweats on any part of the body. 5 The discharge of urine and stools. ~~in~~ 6 The appearance of vapor upon a looking glass held to the mouth. 7 The appearance of motion upon the surface of a tumbler of water placed upon the cuciform ~~cartilage~~ cartilage.

~~Life~~ ~~Death~~ Life may be ~~disappeared~~ suspended, with the absence of all these symptoms, and death may be real, where most of them take place.

Asphixia

This Disease consists of two grades - the first is ~~but a disease so as~~ ~~trance~~ commonly called a Trance, ~~in which~~ the whole body ~~dies~~ apparently dies in this grade of asphixia, except the sense of hearing and except that portion of the brain in which the mind resides, and which in consequence thereof still retains some degree of activity. As the disease generally comes on in the close of a fit of sickness, at a time when the thoughts are wholly diverted to the world of Spirits, the mind in a Trance from the habit it has recently acquired, continues to dwell upon the Scenes of ~~[illegible]~~ happiness or misery, ~~[illegible]~~ which it had anticipated, and which ~~it now~~ from its debilitated state it now supposes it to be present. After such persons recover, they honestly relate ~~what they have dreamed only~~, ~~what they have dreamed only~~, as genuine visions, or ~~what they have dreamed only~~, but revelations ~~& and which they believe to be realities~~. ~~They~~ what they have dreamt, ~~only~~, or seen ~~as~~

only as phantasms. They are nothing but the ~~consistent~~ vivid exercises of the mind that up as were in the brain. — ~~As~~ the means of det determining the existence of this ~~so~~ disease, and its remedies are the same as for Asphixia. I shall mention them ~~and~~ in treating upon ~~that~~

~~The second grade~~ Or if they are not induced by the previous thoughts of the sick person ~~But where this is not the case~~, the conversations which usually take place in the same room with the apparently dead body; ~~in which a corpse, is the left is deposited~~ are ~~generally often also upon the state of departed~~ Spirits, ~~and which from the unimpaired~~ Leaving being ~~Still~~ often ~~unimpaired, and to~~ may ~~unpassily~~ suggest them, for these are generally upon the state of departed spirits. ~~and the leaving~~

~~Asphixia~~

The second grade of Asphixia consists of such an Absence of heat, sensation & motion as to produce apparent death. It is moreover never attended with any exercises of the mind, or if it be, they are not recollected after a recovery. Its causes are, violent emotions or passions, 2 offensive matters in the stomach. Half baked bread induced it in a Gentleman of this City while on his travels in France. 3 Intense Cold. Animals that sleep during the Winter are affected with Asphixia. 4 Immersion in Water. 5 Hanging. 6 Contagious and noisome asmatic exhalations. 7 Carbonic Acid Gas ~~exhaled~~ from charcoal, or fermenting substances. 8 Stroke of lightning 9. Intoxication. ~~10 9 Stroke of lightning~~ ~~9 a Stroke of lightning~~ ~~lightning~~.

I first mention such as proper for them all ~~each~~, and then mention the remedies that are ~~also~~ proper for Asphixia from ~~all~~ ~~its~~ each of its Causes. ~~that have been mentioned~~

In speaking of the Remedies that are proper to cure Asphixia I shall
I mention such as are proper in As=
-phixia from ~~all~~ its causes generally.
II. by mention such as are proper in As=
-phixia from ~~all~~ each of the causes that have been enumerated.

To the first belong.

1 ~~Inflating the~~ Placing the body in an easy and natural position, and stripping it of such Cloathing and ligatures em=
-ployed in dress, as may tend to retard the return of life. –

2 warmth and ~~gentle~~ frictions to every part of the body. They should be gentle, or forcible, according to the supposed

* This practice is founded upon the importance of Air in beginning & supporting Animal life. —

accumulation, or expenditure of ~~the~~ excitability by the sudden or gradual suspension of life. ~~If it be known to~~ they should be quite in the former, and possible in the latter case. —

3 Inflating the lungs with air by placing ~~the~~ nosel of a pair of bellows ~~in~~ in one nostril, and stopping the other. There are facts which seem to render it probable that respired air has a greater power of exciting life when thrown into the lungs

the
his
to
b
in
b

than common ~~capture~~ atmospherical
air. Lizzaros revived his youngest daugh-
-ter who was still born, by blowing his
breath into her lungs. There is an ~~Ac~~ account
in the Ottoman Ephemerides of a woman
being revived in the same way. It is
probable the resuscitation of the Shuna-
-mite's son mentioned in the Old testa-
-ment was effected by these means. The
words which contain the history of this
event are as follow. "And he went up, &
lay upon the Child, and put his mouth
upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his
eyes, and his hands upon his hands, &
he stretched himself upon the Child, and the
flesh of the Child waxed warm." This
process was repeated after a short

in
"Ch
er
th
= d
ha
th
th

interval, upon which we are told the "Child sneezed seven times and opened his eyes". Kings 11 Chap: v 34 & 35. I have said the resuscitation of this Child was probably effected by these natural means, but an efficacy was no doubt imparted to them by a supernatural power. It is in this way we often find a consistence of natural and supernatural power in many of the events recorded in the Old & New testaments. Perhaps the respired Air employed in the Cases that have been mentioned acts more certainly than atmospherical Air from its being somewhat reduced, and thus more accommodated to the excitability of the lungs.

2 Besides the Air which is conveyed into the lungs. stimulating ~~liquors~~ medicines,

or liquors should be conveyed into the stomach by means of a ~~crooked~~ tube thrust through the nostrils & so bent as descend a small distance into the Oso=

=phagus.

3 Stimulating injections should be thrown into the bowels. Reflect that excitability in most cases, and perhaps in all cases of sudden death lingers longer in the intestinal canal than in any other part of the body.

The stimuli should be gentle ~~and~~ or powerful wherever applied, according to the exertions that have been made by patients to save their lives. The greater or the more protracted those stimuli have been the more powerful should be the

V

1 Speaking at first in a feeble, and gradually in an elevated tone of Voice in the Ear of a patient, has sometimes revived suspended life. This practill is founded upon the sense of hearing, and the mind being still in a healthy and active state. Talking of the place and time of interring the supposed dead body revived a former citizen of Philadelphia ~~who was thought to be dead~~ in the Island of Barbadoes, and the ringing a funeral bell had a similar effect we are told by upon the supposed dead body of a young woman in Germany.

~~Certain~~ Stimuli applied to certain parts of the body endowed with a peculiar or specific sensibility or irritability. These parts are the ears, - the nose - the lips, the skin - the soles of the feet - the intestines, and the wind pipe.

Hallowing with a loud voice, or making a great noise has sometimes revived suspended life. This practice is ~~founded upon the probability~~ suggested by life in some cases ~~Recollect that in some cases life~~ is ~~arising~~ changes in the ears there is ~~any~~ other part of the body. In recent cases ~~begin~~ it will be proper to begin by ~~Dash in the ears~~ by whispering only in the ears.

2 Certain Odors applied to the nostrils, & gentle impressions of a peculiar nature applied to the lips have in many instances awakened ~~the~~ body & mind from apparent death. Water dropped from the height of four or five feet upon the

upper lips is soon felt throughout the whole System. The grand mother of an Irish Gentleman now of this city, was ~~revived to~~ resuscitated by her lap dog jumping upon her Coffin and licking her nose, and lips just before her the hour appointed for her interment & after the Company had assembled to follow her to the grave.

3 The intestines in all cases of sudden death retain their Sensibility after it has perished in other parts of the body. for which reason, they should always be stimulated by injections in our Attempts to cure Asphixia.

4 I have read an account of a young man, who had lain three days in

should not be neglected in desperate cases. This remedy is suggested by the ~~But that the~~ stories that are upon record of persons discovering signs of life and even recovering afterwards from the first incision of a dissecting ~~a dissecting~~ knife,

a state of apparent death, being revived by pinching a large portion of his Skin. In this case the muscles were probably the last retreat of departing life. He did not revive until some time after the application of the remedy. After his recovery ~~he recovered~~, he complained very much of a Soreness in the parts which had been pinched. cutting the flesh

5 In favor of the application of Stimuli to the Wind pipe, Dr Jones relates the following fact in his Vulgar errors in medicine. A gentleman in Devonshire who had lived freely died, and was laid out in State. His butler went into the room where he lay in order to give each of the persons who watched his Corpse during

the night a glass of brandy. When he came to the Corpse of his master, he said "Come old Gentleman I will not pass you bye. You shall have a glass now you are dead, of what you loved so dearly while you were alive" and then opening his mouth, he poured it into a glass of the Spirit, some of which passed ~~into~~ thro' the glottis into his trachea and excited a Cough which set the blood of his whole body in motion, and thus brought back his life. The importance of stimulating the lungs has been acknowledged by ~~the~~ inflating them with Air. The mode of exciting them which has been ~~do~~ ~~considerably~~ thus suggested by, an accident, promises to be a useful addition to the Action of Air upon them."

I shall now mention certain additional remedies for asphixia suited to its particular causes.

~~The Remedies for Asphixia should be dif-~~
~~-ferent according to its causes. I shall~~

1 When it arises from violent emotions or passions of the mind, or from offensive matter in the stomach, the stimulus from there should be opposed by more powerful stimuli applied to every sensible external part of the body, & to the bowels by means of injections. — Boiling water applied to the head & breast, promises more immediate relief than any other stimulus, & should by all means be used.

2 In Asphixia from Cold, the remedy should be the application of warmth a few degrees above the temperature of the body, and its gradual increase afterwards.

or of a longer time floats upon the
Surface of the Water.

In Asphixia from Drowning, the remedies should be with all those which have been mentioned, the extraction of Water from the lungs by means of an instrument contrived by Dr Goodwin for that purpose. The ~~Dr~~ Doctor has proved however that death from Drowning is not induced by this Water, but by the want of ~~Oxygen~~ the usual stimulus of Oxygen upon the lungs.

It ~~have sometimes been asked~~ has often been asked, why a body which has been drowned, first sinks and ~~afterwards~~ afterwards in the course of a day or two, ~~or how floats~~ ~~then floats~~. To this question I answer, – the body in its first immersion, contracts from terror or fear at which time it becomes specifically heavier than the water. When these contractions are relaxed, the body rises & floats upon the surface of the water from its specific

gr
w
ex
Sp
L
-po
of
ex
by
so
th
w
ne
to
re

gravity becoming the same as that of the water. It is probable life is not completely extinguished, until those contractions or spasms are completely relaxed.

4 Asphixia from hanging some has supposed to arise from a stoppage of the reflux of blood from the brain, but ~~later~~ late experiments prove that it is induced wholly by the stoppage of respiration. ~~The~~ Bloodletting so commonly prescribed for it ~~in~~ under the influence of a belief that the disease was apoplexy, should be omitted, & the ~~same~~ remedies formerly mentioned, particularly the excitement of the lungs should be chiefly relied upon for a cure.

5 Asphixia from contagions or miasmata should be treated with all the remedies formerly

m
a
=c
bu
d
n
b
n
b

mentioned, and particularly with fresh
Its efficacy is strongly enforced by
air. ~~Recollect~~ the case recorded by Dr Lyden=
=ham of a man who was supposed to
be dead from the small pox being revived
& cured by the opening the windows of the
room in which he had lain, and placing
him in a stream of fresh air with
nothing but a winding sheet upon his
body.

6 ~~Ap~~ Asphixia from Carbonic acid gas, ~~the~~ from lightning &
from intoxication, are to be relieved by
the affusion of cold water ~~to~~ upon the head
in addition to the general remedies formerly
mentioned. When drunkenness was more
common in our City than it is at present,
I have seen it cured by dragging the

~~fact of Sprinter bed in fowles~~ and of all the muscles ~~of the body~~ and — by the factor which accompanies ~~General~~ ~~accompanied with obvious marks~~ putrefaction. ~~It am~~ indebted to a good housewife for this ~~last~~ mark of death. A fowl is never ~~fit for the spit~~ until ~~this possible~~ these ~~should~~ marks should ~~be continued for some time for the~~ This factor has sometimes taken place in magnificent ~~before~~ fevers without being followed by death. Sir John Pringle takes notice of it. I have once seen a recovery take place in a young woman in this city ~~take place~~ ~~patient whom I attend~~ in whom this factor was very perceptible; for which reason ~~all the marks of death~~ ~~interment should always be delayed~~ ~~an~~

patient to a pump & pumping water upon his head for ten or fifteen minutes. The Cure has been so complete by this remedy, that the patient has walked home without staggering from the place where it was used.

~~Asphixia from lightning has been cured in Massachusetts by that~~

In ~~all~~ Cases of recovery from Asphixia, the System ~~often~~ sometimes reacts with so much force as to require Bleeding. This should never be omitted when indicated, - ~~by~~ From neglecting it, chronic diseases & death have sometimes followed an ~~apparent~~ supposed Cure ~~of~~ of apparent death.

The signs of death, 1 a Clamminess of the ~~hand~~ Skin. 2 an Acid, or an alkaline Odor, ~~and~~ 3 a ~~rel~~ total relaxation of the Sphincter Ani.

not only in all the common cases of suspected ~~cases of~~ Asphixia, ~~until the fator has continued for some time and is obvious upon every part of the body,~~ but in all cases in which ~~death~~ ~~has occurred suddenly, or of sudden death~~, and ~~in most cases of death~~ the ~~transition~~ has been sudden from apparent health ~~from acute diseases~~ which ~~have occurred or in acute diseases~~ to death, and in all acute ~~cases to death has occurred without the usual~~ diseases in which it has taken place ~~signs of dissolution in acute diseases~~ ~~such~~ as fainting, ~~a loss~~ choking, ~~a~~ suspension of breathing ~~and~~ and the like should interment take place ~~until we~~ without the usual signs of dissolution, such as fainting, choking, suspended respiration, and extreme pain; interment should be delayed until the fator has continued for some time, and is obvious upon every part of the body.